

which do not reach the margin. Third segment similar in general color, the large pair of pale spots confluent narrowly at the base of the segment, pointed posteriorly and directed diagonally out towards the margin which they reach in almost their full length; the extreme basal corner is left dark brown. Fourth segment wholly shining greenish-black; it is black pilose mediobasally, elsewhere pale golden appressed pilose.

Legs: femora shining blackish; their apices and all of front and middle tibiae are light brownish-yellow. All of fore and middle tarsi except last one or two joints are pale yellow. Remainder of hind tibiae dark brown; their apex has a sharp spur.

Wings: pale brownish-grey; the stigma brown.

Holotype: one male, Sao Paulo, BRAZIL, November, 1940. (J. Lane collector).

A New Texas *Agrilus* (Coleoptera: Buprestidae).

By JOSEF N. KNULL, The Ohio State University.

Agrilus limpiaae n. sp.

♂. Resembling *A. obsoletoguttatus* Gory in size and markings, only pubescent areas much more prominent, each elytron with five spots, also sides of pronotum and ventral surface on sides containing white pubescence, front green, rest of insect olivaceous brown.

Head convex, with slight depression on vertex, surface finely granulose, finely rugose on occiput, pubescent; antennae extending nearly to hind angles of pronotum, serrate from the fourth joint.

Pronotum wider than long, much narrower at base than at apex; sides broadly rounded in front, obliquely narrowed to base; when viewed from the side, marginal and submarginal carinae are narrowly separated in front and joined back of middle; anterior margin strongly sinuate, median lobe prominent; basal margin emarginate at middle of each elytron, median lobe deeply emarginate; disk convex with two median depressions, also oblique depression each side, prehumeral carinae sharp; surface finely transversely rugose, fine punctures between rugae. Scutellum transversely carinate.

Elytra wider than base of pronotum; sides subparallel at base, constricted at middle, obliquely narrowed, apices rounded, serrulate; disk flattened, each elytron with vague costa, basal

depressions prominent, sutural margin elevated posteriorly; surface imbricate.

Abdomen beneath finely densely punctate, first segment slightly flattened at middle, rugose, suture between first two segments not indicated at sides; pygidium carinate, carina not projecting. Prosternum granulose, densely pubescent; prosternal lobe deeply emarginate. Tibiae slender, first and second pairs mucronate on inside at apex. Posterior tarsi same length as tibiae; tarsal claws similar on first two pairs of legs, posterior claws with inner tooth broader, inner teeth not turned inward.

Length 6.5 mm.; width 1.8 mm.

♀. Differs from the male by having the front olivaceous, antennae shorter, posterior tarsi shorter than tibiae, tibiae not mucronate and lack of pubescence on prosternum.

Type male, *allotype* and *paratypes* collected from the foliage of soapberry (*Sapindus drummondi* Hook. & Arn.) in the Davis Mountains, TEXAS, July 2, 1940; paratypes from the same locality ranging in dates from June 1 to July 12, D. J. and J. N. Knull collectors. Type, allotype and paratypes in writer's collection, paratypes in collections of The Ohio State University and Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences.

According to Fisher's key* this species would run to *A. obsoletoguttatus* Gory. It can be separated by being more olivaceous, pubescence more prominent, male posterior tarsi of about same length as tibiae and by the structure of the male genitalia. The lateral lobe of the aedeagus is serrate on outer margin near apex, otherwise this organ is similar to that of *A. obsoletoguttatus* Gory.

The writer is indebted to Mr. C. A. Frost, who kindly compared specimens with the type series of *A. interruptus* Lec.

Yellow Fever.

Attention now centers on jungle yellow fever which is the same disease as urban yellow fever but with this distinguishing epidemiological characteristic, that in its special forest environment it is not transmitted by *A. egypti*. Risk of yellow fever epidemics will remain as long as jungle yellow fever persists. A complete extermination of the disease now seems remote if not impossible.—Annual Report 1940, International Health Division, The Rockefeller Foundation, pp. 12-13. (1941).

* W. S. Fisher, U. S. National Mus. Bul. 145, pp. 1-347, 1928.